

New Genera and Species of Acanthaspinae and Ectrichodiinae (Hemiptera-Heteroptera, Reduviidae)

by

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The types and paratypes of the new genera and species described and figured herein are in the collection of the British Museum (Natural History) London.

Sub. fam.: ACANTHASPINAE *Schoutedenana* gen. nov.

Size moderate. Head and body sparsely setose. Basal segment of antennae shorter than anteocular; segment 2 a little more than three times as long as 1. Eyes moderately prominent; vertex at base narrower than an eye, sulcate throughout, the sulcus concurrent with that between inter-antennal elevations. Ocelli moderately large, elevated; postocular abruptly narrowed to neck. Rostrum robust; basal segment shorter than segment 2. Pronotum trapezoidal in outline; anterior lobe transverse, shorter than posterior lobe with a very short, narrow, median sulcus basally; lateral angles of collar rounded; anterior margin straight; posterior lobe with irregular transverse rugosities; postero-lateral angles somewhat produced, rounded. Prosternum laterally produced, rounded. Scutellum as wide as long, produced apically. Metasternum with a median, longitudinal carina. Segments 3-5 and base of segment 6 of abdomen midventrally carinate. Hemelytra extending beyond apex of abdomen. Legs slender, setose; anterior and median tibiae with a *fossula spongiosa*; apical segment of posterior tarsi as long as remaining segments together, which are sub-equal in length.

Type species — *Schoutedenana picturata* sp.n. (Fig. 1).

Colour. Antennae and legs piceous. Head reddish testaceous; tylus, inter-antennal projections, antennal tubercles, suffusion on postocular and ventral surface of head, black. Anterior lobe of pronotum reddish testaceous with anterior third, collar, a wide median stripe black; posterior lobe dull ochreous with a large, black, trapezoidal spot. Scutellum black; spine reddish.

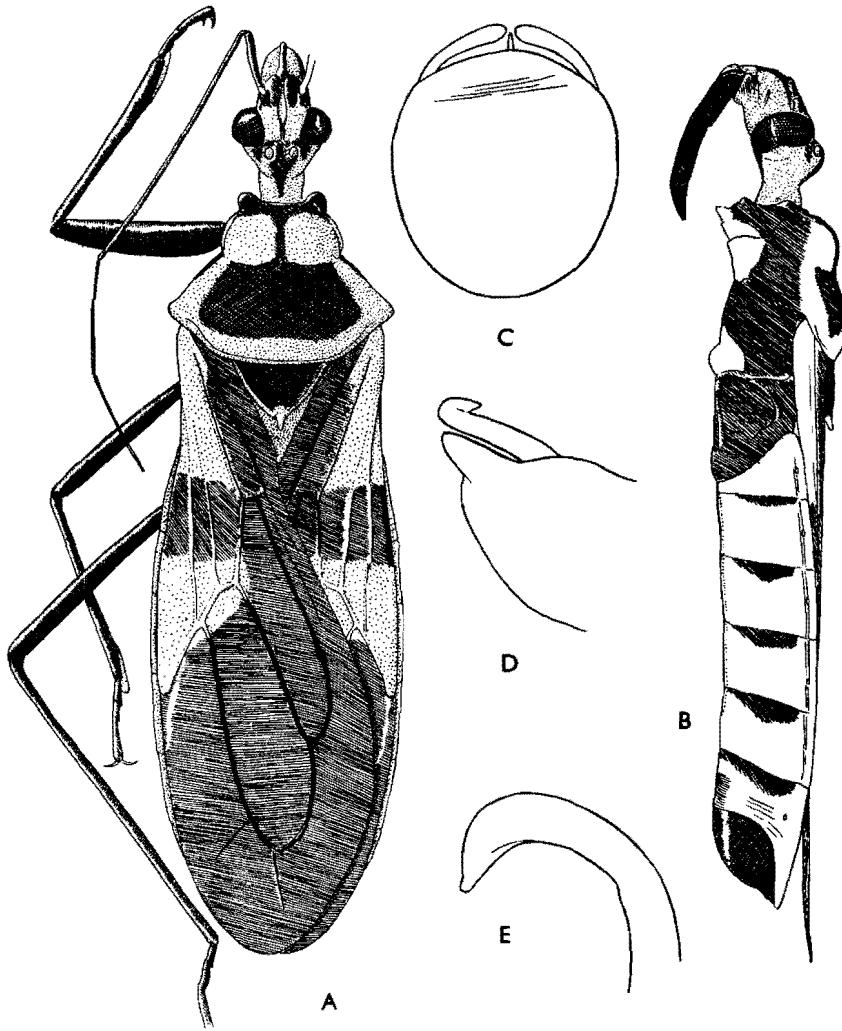


Fig. 1. *Schoutedenana picturata* gen. et sp.n. A. Whole insect, dorsal view. B. *idem*, lateral view (antennae and legs omitted). C. Pygophore, terminal view. D. *idem*, lateral view. E. Harpago.

Pleura and sterna black, except acetabula, ochreous. Abdomen red, with elongate spots ventro-laterally, suffusion mid-ventrally on segment 7, segment 9 black. Hemelytra with clavus, greater part of area between claval suture and Cu, a wide transverse stripe, membrane, except base, of external cell, infumate; remainder of corium ochreous.

Structure. Antennae with short and moderately long setae. Sulcus on vertex wider anteriorly. Ocellar interspace equal to width between an ocellus and an eye. Surface of head and pronotum smooth. Disc of scutellum deeply depressed and with irregular sulci; spine short, horizontal, sub-acute. Connexivum very narrow; spiracles very small, marginal, situated at middle of segment; abdomen ventro-laterally transversely striate.

Fossula spongiosa on anterior and median tibiae one-fourth as long as tibia.

Total length	14.50 mm.
Hemelytra	10.00 mm.
Greatest pronotal width	3.50 mm.

1 ♂ (type), Tanganyika Territory, Msagaa, 35 m.E. of Singida. 10, XII, 1935, E. Burtt (B.M. 1950-96).

Allied to *Reduvius* Lamarck (1801, Syst. An. sans Vertèbres, p.294), but differs in having remotely situated antennal tubercles in relation to the eyes, a relatively thick rostrum, smooth anterior pronotal lobe which is sulcate basally only. In this new genus the prosternum has lateral projections, the venation of the hemelytra is different, the spiracles are marginal and not situated at some distance from the lateral margin and the second segment of the tarsi is not longer than the first. In the venation of the hemelytra, it will be seen that the internal vein of the internal cell is hardly separated from the anal vein at its base and that vein M meets the transverse vein at the base of the external cell at about the middle.

In *Schoutedenana* the scutellum is not much longer than wide as in *Reduvius*.

Sub. fam.: ECTRICHODIINAE

Physorrhynchus crocatus Distant.

This species, the type of which is in the British Museum (Natural History) should not have been placed in *Physorrhynchus* but in *Maraenaspis* Karsch (1892, Ent. Nachr. XVIII, p.134). It is now figured and redescribed as follows:—

Maraenaspis crocata (Dist.) (Fig. 2).

Colour. Antennae piceous; basal segment suffused with red basally. Head, body, except meso and metapleura piceous; propleural acetabula suffused with piceous; mesopleural episternum suffused with red; metasternum red; pygophore piceous. Hemelytra fuscous, base of corium and one third of costal area basally reddish.

Structure. Head a little longer than posterior lobe of pronotum; vertex between base of antennal tubercles and eyes with a moderately wide, transverse sulcus and transversely and obliquely striate; vertex from base of tylus to middle narrowly, medially, longitudinally sulcate; ocelli moderately large; interspace a little wider than an ocellus. Basal half of anterior lobe

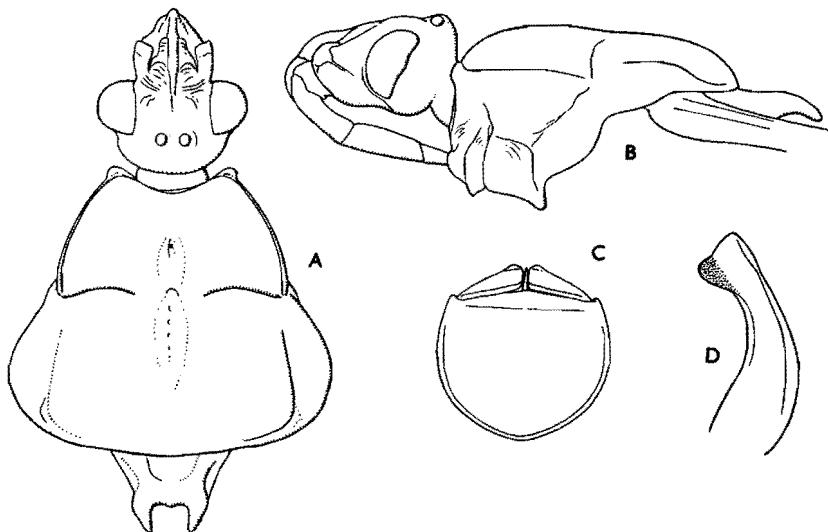


Fig. 2. *Maraenaspis crocata* (Dist.). A. Head, pronotum and scutellum, dorsal view. B. *idem*, lateral view. C. Pygophore, terminal view. D. Harpago.

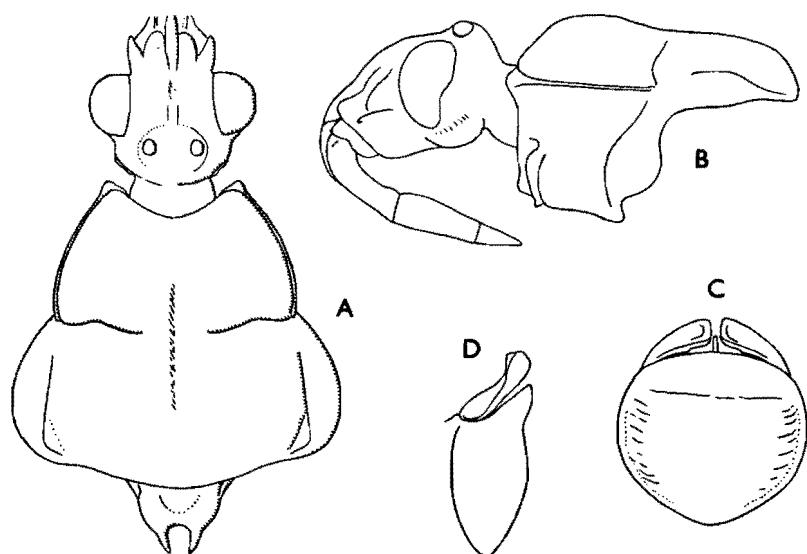


Fig. 3. *Maraenaspis miniosa* sp.n. A. Head, pronotum and scutellum, dorsal view. B. Head and pronotum, lateral view. C. Pygophore, terminal view. D. *idem*, lateral view.

of pronotum, anterior half of posterior lobe widely and deeply depressed with a very narrow sulcus within depression, foveolate on posterior lobe. Scutellum with a feeble rounded prominence on apical margin medially; Hemelytra extending almost to apex of abdomen. Anterior femora with a short, conical spine on lower surface in apical half and a few very low rounded tubercles between it and base.

Total length	16.00 mm.
Hemelytra	11.00 mm.
Greatest pronotal width	4.50 mm.

This species was described from a male from Lydenburg, Transvaal.

Maraenaspis miniosa sp.n. (Fig. 3).

Colour. Antennae piceous. Head, body and legs, base of hemelytra, basal half of corium red; base of head, rostrum dark stramineous. Remainder of corium, membrane dark infumate.

Structure. Antennae strongly setose. Vertes medially longitudinally sulcate in anterior half; posterior half with a feeble median longitudinal carina; vertex anteriorly laterally obliquely sulcate, the sulci transversely striate. Ocelli moderately elevated; ocellar interspace less wide than distance between an ocellus and an eye. Anterior lobe of pronotum at its longest sub-equal in length to posterior lobe. Scutellar spines moderately curved, short. Hemelytra extending to apex of abdomen. Anterior femora unarmed. Connexivum somewhat feebly transversely striate.

Total length	13.50 mm.
Hemelytra	9.50 mm.
Greatest pronotal width	3.80 mm.

1 alate ♂ (type), Nyasaland, Mlanje, 8-9.II.1912, S. A. Nave. (B.M. 1913-140.) Resembles *M. crocata* (Dist.) but is smaller. Other differences are the absence of armature from the anterior femora, the somewhat narrowly separated scutellar spines, the less strongly impressed and transversely striate anterior area of vertex. It also differs in the genitalia and in the colouration, being entirely red.

Maraenaspis odziensis sp.n. (Fig. 4).

Colour. Antennae piceous. Head brown with piceous suffusion on vertex anteriorly laterally. Pronotum and scutellum red; collar, lateral angles of collar, base and apex of scutellum, suffused with piceous. Pleura except propleural epimeron, red; sterna, abdomen piceous; segments 4 and 5 of abdomen mid-ventrally with light brown suffusion; intersegmental areas between segments 2 and 3, 3 and 4, 4 and 5, stramineous. Legs red, except coxae piceous. Hemelytra fuscous; corium suffused with red basally; wings infumate.

Structure. Head longer than anterior lobe of pronotum; vertex with a very narrow, median longitudinal sulcus anteriorly; posteriorly with two short,

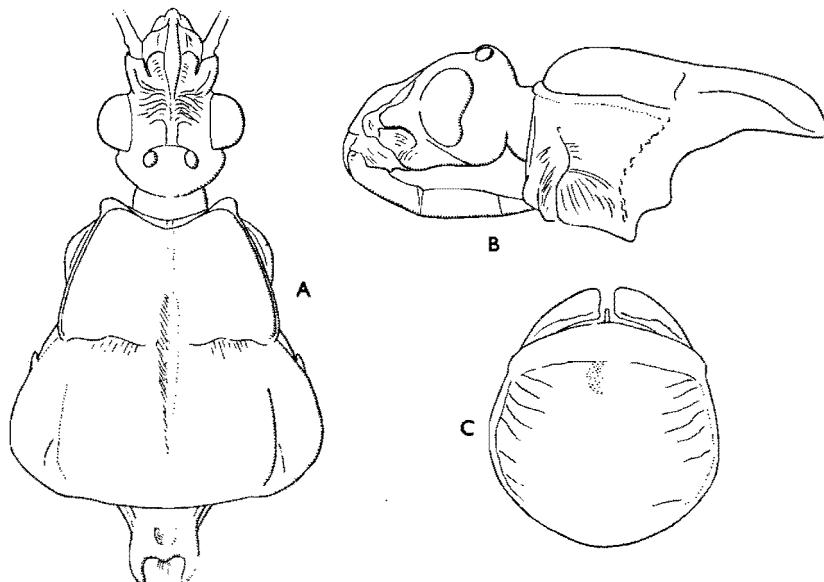


Fig. 4. *Maraenaspis odziensis* sp.n. A. Head, pronotum and scutellum, dorsal view. B. Head and pronotum, lateral view. C. Pygophore, terminal view.

narrow parallel sulci; anteriorly laterally somewhat depressed and strongly transversely striate; ocelli moderately large, elevated; ocellar interspace less than space between an ocellus and an eye; postocular feebly constricted immediately behind eyes. Anterior lobe of pronotum a little shorter than posterior lobe; lateral angles of collar moderately prominent; lateral margins of anterior lobe almost straight; both lobes with a deep, wide, median, longitudinal sulcus; posterior lobe with feeble longitudinal carinulae anteriorly. Scutellum with a feeble, rounded prominence on apical margin, and with a few short setae. Hemelytra extending just beyond apex of abdomen. Anterior femora with a short, conical spine on lower surface in anterior half, with very short denticles between it and base.

Total length 17.00 mm.

Hemelytra 11.50 mm.

Greatest pronotal width 4.50 mm.

1 alate ♂ (holotype), S.Rhodesia, Odizi dist. 19.XI.1946, N. C. E. Miller. Allied to *M.corallinus* Miller (1950, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. 120, pp. 229-30). Differs in smaller size, colouration and genitalia.

***Maraenaspis katangae* sp.n. (Fig. 5.)**

Colour. Alate ♂. Red, except meso and metapleura and sterna, piceous; acetabula of meso and metathorax, posterior margin of mesopleural epimeron,

upper margin of metapleura red. Costal area of corium, base of area between Sc and claval suture reddish; remainder of corium, membrane fuscous.

Structure. Alate ♂. Antennae missing. Vertex a little more than twice as wide as an eye; anteriorly somewhat obscurely, transversely striate. Pronotum glabrous; both lobes widely medially depressed and sulcate, the sulcus on posterior lobe foveolate; transverse sulcus feebly carinulate, except on pleura somewhat strongly carinulate. Hemelytra extending almost to apex of abdomen. Spine on lower surface of anterior femora bluntly conical; space between spine and base with very short denticles.

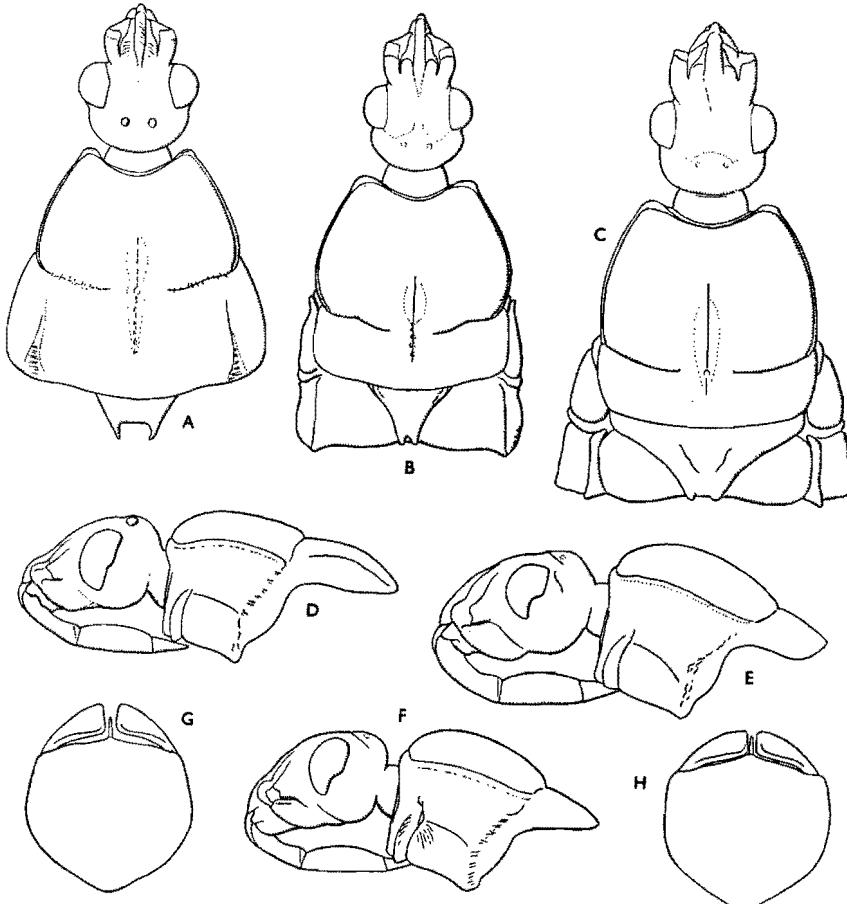


Fig. 5. *Maraenaspis katangae* sp.n. A. Head, pronotum and scutellum, dorsal view, alate ♂. B. *idem*, apterous ♂. C. *idem*, female. D. Head and pronotum, alate ♂, lateral view. E. *idem*, female. F. *idem*, apterous ♂. G. Pygophore, alate ♂, terminal view. H. *idem*, apterous ♂.

Colour. Apterous ♂. Differs in colouration from alate ♂ in having pleura red suffused with piceous, dorsal surface of abdomen, except connexivum, apex of 7th segment and ventral surface laterally piceous. The piceous areas have a faint coppery lustre.

Structure. Apterous ♂. In addition to the usual structural differences the vertex is less strongly striate and the pronotum is less strongly depressed and sulcate medially. The ocelli are very faintly indicated. The differences between the shape of the pygophores and harpagones are very slight.

Colour. ♀. Similar to that of apterous ♂, except that the abdomen dorsally is entirely piceous, except connexivum.

Structure. ♀. Apart from differences of size, the ♀ differs from the apterous ♂ in having the transverse sulcus on vertex more strongly indicated.

	Alate ♂	Apterous ♂	♀
Total length	14.00 mm.	13.00 mm.	15.00 mm.
Hemelytra	9.00 mm.		
Greatest pronotal width	3.50 mm.	2.75 mm.	3.00 mm.

1 alate ♂ (holotype), 2 apterous ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, N.Rhodesia, Katanga, Lufira R. 3500 ft. 12-22.VIII.1907, 3 apterous ♂♂, Kambove, Katanga, 5.VII.1907, 1 apterous ♂, 13.III.1907, 4500 ft. 1 ♀, 150-200 m.W. of Kambove, 24.IX.1907, 3500-4500 ft. Neave coll. (B.M. 1907-230).

Paracleptria gen. nov.

Size moderate. Basal segment of antennae shorter than head; segment 2 one-third longer than I; segment 3 a little more than half as long as 2; antennae with 8 segments, strongly setose. Tylus not elevated. Eyes not prominent. Vertex more than twice as wide as an eye, somewhat striate obliquely and transversely. Ocelli small, feebly elevated. Basal segment of rostrum shorter than segment 2 which is moderately incrassate. Ventral surface of head with abundant curved setae; upper margin of genae produced but not concealing site of insertion of antennae. Pronotum glabrous; both lobes transverse, the posterior lobe longer than anterior lobe; anterior margin of anterior lobe broadly concave; anterior lobe medially sulcate with narrow sulci radiating from sulcus; transverse sulcus interrupted medially; posterior lobe with a median sulcus extending to middle and lateral sulci extending almost to anterior margin; median sulcus partly foveolate; lateral sulci transversely striate basally; posterior margin sinuate. Scutellum with very widely separated laterally compressed, curved spines. Hemelytra extending a little beyond apex of abdomen; external cell of membrane basally about half as wide as internal cell. Femora moderately incrassate; anterior tibiae incrassate apically; *fossula spongiosa* on anterior and median tibiae very short.

Type species **Paracleptria bicolor** sp.n. (Fig. 6).

Colour. Antennae piceous. Head, anterior lobe of pronotum, propleural episternum, a suffused spot on propleural epimeron, meso and metapleura, sterna, scutellum, abdomen ventrally, except laterally black with a greenish

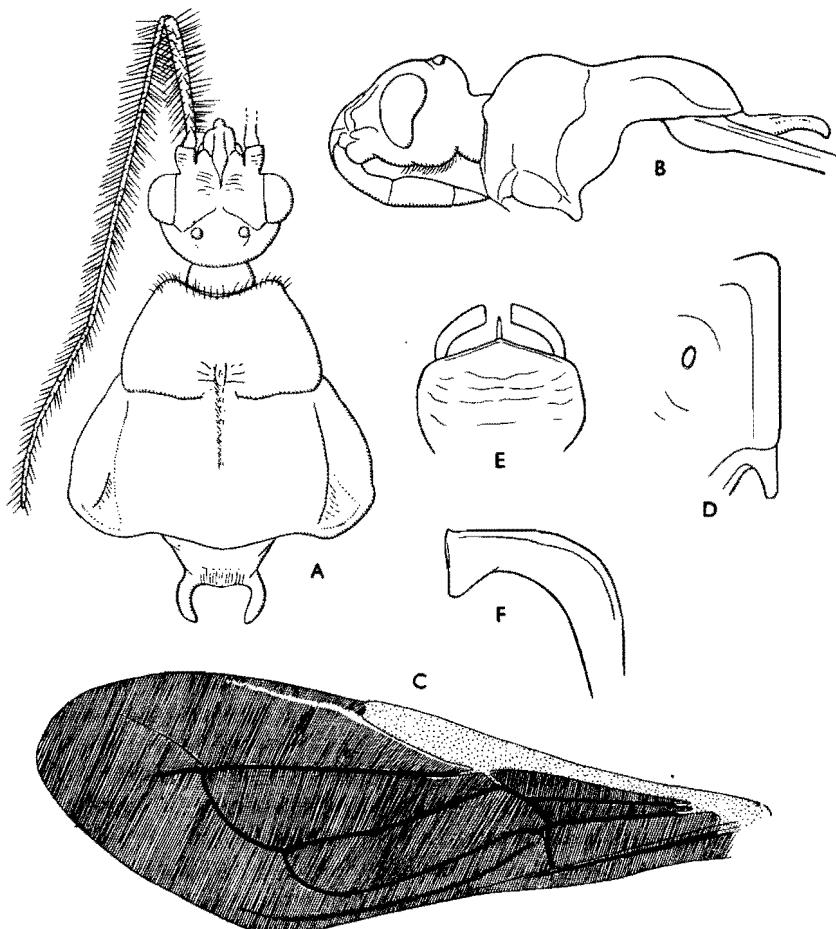


Fig. 6. *Paracleptria bicolor* gen. et sp.n. A. Head, pronotum and scutellum, dorsal view. B. *idem*, lateral view. C. Hemelytron. D. 2nd segment of abdomen. E. Pygophore, terminal view. F. Harpago.

lustre. Posterior lobe of pronotum (except anteriorly narrowly black), costal area of corium, abdomen ventra-laterally, red; remainder of corium, membrane dark infumate. Anterior femora and tibiae red; femora basally broadly, apically narrowly, tibiae narrowly basally and apically piceous; median and posterior femora and tibiae piceous; tarsi dark brown.

Structure. Basal segment of antennae almost straight, thicker towards apex. Anteocular sub-equal in length to postocular. Scutellum damaged, but apparently deeply excavate; apical margin between spines with longitudinal striae.

Total length	13.00 mm.
Hemelytra	9.00 mm.
Greatest pronotal width	4.00 mm.

1 ♂ (type), Natal. 91.-29.

The genus to which this new species belongs is apparently allied to *Clepria* Stål. (1853, Oefv. Vetensk. Akad. Förh. 10, p. 261.) It differs, however, in having the anteocular about as long as an eye, the vertex more than twice as long as an eye, the non-prominent eyes and the smaller and feebly elevated ocelli. Other differences comprise the relative lengths of the antennal segments, the basal segment being shorter than the head, segment 2 about one-third longer than 3 and 3 one-third longer than 4. The scutellar spines in *Clepria* are widely separated, but in this new genus they are still more widely separated relatively and furthermore are laterally compressed.

An unusual character is the presence in this new genus of a short tubercle at the apex of the external angle of the connexivum of the 2nd abdominal segment.

The inter-segmental areas of the abdomen ventrally are very wide and carinulate.

The type of genitalia is similar to that of *Clepria*.

Nannoclepria gen. nov.*

* *vavos* — dwarf

Size small. Antennae with 8 segments with long setae; segment I shorter than head. Eyes moderately prominent. Postocular broadly rounded. Vertex with two short, parallel sulci medially basally. Ocelli moderately large, feebly elevated. Basal segment of rostrum shorter than segment 2. Anterior lobe of pronotum transverse, medially sulcate, the sulcus foveolate and continuing to posterior lobe; not interrupted by transverse sulcus. Scutellum with two apical spines, moderately widely separated. Ventral surface of abdomen smooth, without inter-segmental carinulae. Femora moderately incrassate; anterior tibiae thickened and laterally compressed apically; *fossula spongiosa* on anterior and median tibiae very short.

Type species: *Nannoclepria agilis* sp.n. (Fig. 7.)

Colour. Piceous, except ventral surface of abdomen, pale greyish green. Antennae piceous, except segments 6-8 whitish; segment 8 piceous apically. Legs pale stramineous; femora apically, tibiae basally and apically broadly piceous.

Structure. Integument smooth, shining. Vertes between antennae with oblique sulci; inter-ocellar area with a narrow median sulcus; postocular laterally with short, oblique sulci. Posterior lobe of pronotum anteriorly laterally and posteriorly laterally with deep depression. Disc of scutellum with a deep, circular depression. Hemelytra extending to apex of abdomen.

Total length	8.00 mm.
Hemelytra	5.50 mm.
Greatest pronotal width	2.00 mm.

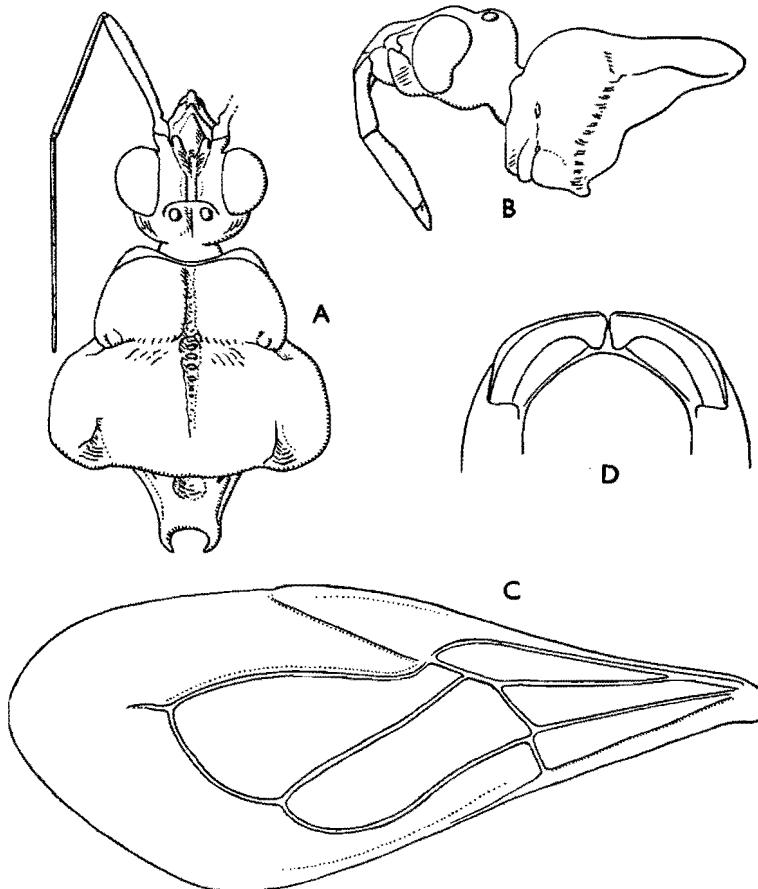


Fig. 7. *Nannocleptria agilis* gen. et sp.n. A. Head, pronotum and scutellum, dorsal view. B. Head and pronotum, lateral view. C. Hemelytron. D. Apex of pygophore, dorsal view.

1 ♂ (type), Nigeria, Akure, 25.6.1951. J. L. Gregory.

Allied to *Mimocleptria* Horvath. (1914, Ann. Mus. Nat. Hung. 12, 123.) Differs in having antennae with 8 segments, relatively shorter basal segment of rostrum, intersegmental areas of abdomen without carinulae, a very short *fossula spongiosa* on anterior and median tibiae, narrow scutellum and the anterior lobe of the pronotum non-carinate. In this new genus also the vertex medially basally has two narrow parallel sulci.

Zombocoris gen. nov.

Size moderate. Antennae missing. Eyes large, prominent, shorter than height of head; genae with upper margin produced, lamellate, not concealing site of insertion of antennae; tylus rounded, moderately prominent; ocelli moderately large, elevated. Rostrum thick; segment 2 sub-equal in length to segment I. Head shorter than anterior lobe of pronotum shorter than posterior lobe, feebly medially longitudinally sulcate and with a feeble arcuate carina on each side of sulcus basally; posterior lobe anteriorly carinulate, the carinulae somewhat long and narrow, medially longitudinally sulcate, the sulcus shallow, moderately wide and not extending to base of lobe; lateral sulci obscurely, transversely carinulate, the depression at base strongly carinulate. Scutellum with two not very widely separated apical spines. Hemelytra extending well beyond apex of abdomen; base of internal cell of membrane about twice as wide as base of external cell. Intersegmental areas of abdomen ventrally wide, particularly laterally and carinulate; abdomen mid-ventrally longitudinally sulcate on segments 3-6; segment 2 subquadrate with a median depression; spiracles lateral, sub-median, elliptical; connexivum with external apical angle of segments 2-6 elevated, rounded. Anterior femora incrassate, somewhat; anterior tibiae apically incrassate and with a short *fossula spongiosa*.

Type species: **Zombocoris bicolor** sp.n. (Fig. 8.)

Colour. Eyes black. Rostrum piceous; basal segment suffused with red. Head, pronotum and scutellum red; propleura suffused with piceous; meso

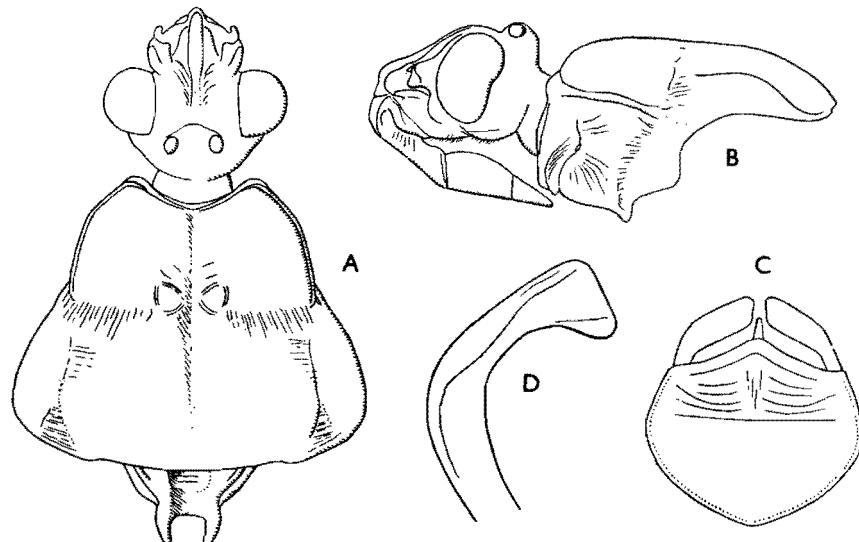


Fig. 8. *Zombocoris bicolor* gen. et sp.n. A. Head, pronotum and scutellum, dorsal view. B. Head and pronotum, lateral view. C. Pygophore, terminal view. D. Harpago.

and metapleura, sterna, piceous. Abdomen piceous with a greenish, metallic lustre. Anterior and median femora and tibiae stramineous suffused with piceous; posterior femora and tibiae piceous. Hemelytra black; wings dark infumate.

Structure. Head and pronotum smooth, shining. Vertex with a median longitudinal, shallow sulcus and about twice as wide as an eye. Ocellar interspace sub-equal in width to distance between an ocellus and an eye. Ventrolateral margins of genae and postocular with short, curved setae. Scutellum deeply, longitudinally depressed between base of spines; disc with a deep, sub-circular depression.

Total length	15.00 mm.
Hemelytra	12.00 mm.
Greatest pronotal width	4.00 mm.

2 ♂♂ (one of which the type), Nyasaland, Zomba, H. S. Stannus (B.M. 1921-225). Allied to *Maraenaspis* Karsch (*loc. cit.*). Differs in relatively shorter head, thicker segments of rostrum, large eyes, prominent tylus and unarmed anterior femora. In this new genus also, the external apical angle of the connexival segments are thickened and prominent and the abdomen mid-ventrally is longitudinally sulcate. The inter-segmental areas of the abdomen ventrally are very wide. In *Maraenaspis* the internal cell of the membrane is only a little wider basally than the external cell.

Physorrhynchus splendens Distant (1903, Ann. S.Afr. Mus. 3, p.61). This species has been incorrectly placed in *Physorrhynchus* (*Ectrichodia*), therefore a new genus is proposed to receive it.

Lamprogastocoris gen. nov.*

* λαμπρός — bright, γαστηρ — abdomen, κοπις — bug

Size moderate. Basal segment of antennae shorter than head; segment 2 about one-third longer than 1; antennae damaged thus number of segments uncertain; all segments present with moderately long, abundant setae. Head half as long as pronotum; vertex with very narrow median, longitudinal sulcus, with an arcuate sulcus on each side basally, each continuing between ocelli. Eyes moderately prominent, shorter than height of head; genae somewhat produced, the produced portion not concealing site of insertion of antennae; postocular laterally ventrally with an arcuate carina; this and anteocular laterally ventrally with short, curved setae. Basal segment of rostrum equal in length to segment 2; segment 2 somewhat swollen. Pronotum smooth; transverse; posterior lobe longer than anterior lobe; anterior lobe deeply depressed medially basally and with two very narrow parallel sulci anteriorly; posterior lobe medially sulcate with large foveoles within sulcus; anteriorly carinulate. Scutellum trapeziform; apical spines moderately long and widely spaced; disc with a deep foveole. Hemelytra extending to apex of abdomen; base of external cell of membrane a little shorter than base of internal cell. Abdomen somewhat flattened ventrally; segments 3-5

mid-ventrally longitudinally sulcate; inter-segmental areas wide and carinate; each segment laterally, medially and anteriorly with a sub-circular depression; spiracles small, elliptical, marginal and placed a little anteriorly of middle of segment. Femora somewhat incrassate, unarmed; anterior tibiae incrassate and laterally compressed apically; *fossula spongiosa* on anterior and median tibiae short, narrow; apical segment of posterior tarsi somewhat shorter than remaining segments together.

Type species: **Lamprogastocoris splendens** (Dist.) (Fig. 9.)

Colour. Antennae and rostrum piceous. Head red, anteriorly and basally suffused with piceous. Anterior lobe of pronotum and a small area on posterior lobe anteriorly, red; remainder of posterior lobe dark piceous; pleura and sterna black; scutellum red. Abdomen dark metallic greenish blue. Hemelytra fuscous. Legs piceous.

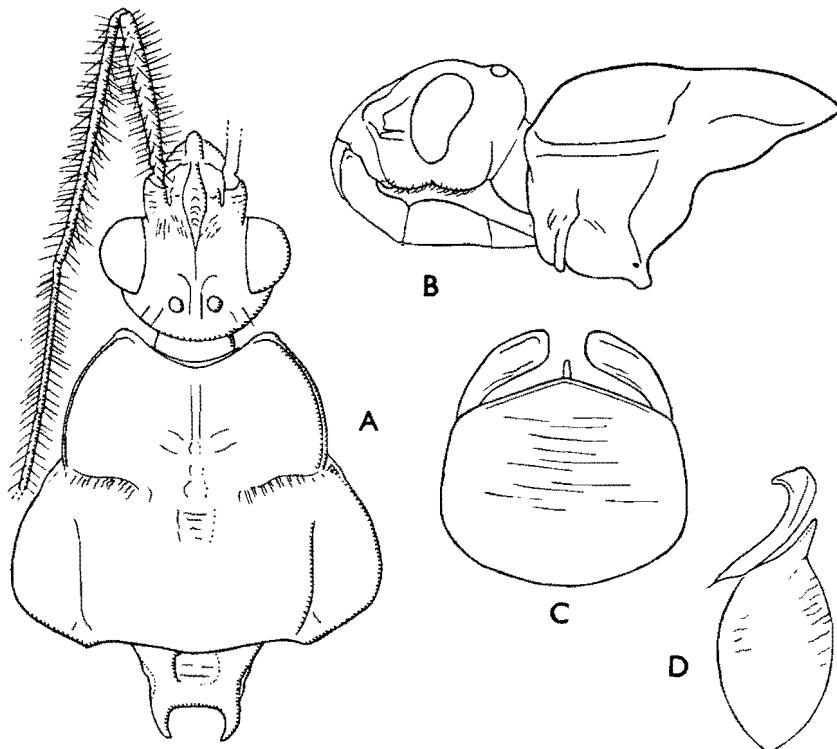


Fig. 9. *Lamprogastocoris splendens* (Dist.). Gen. et sp.n. A. Head, pronotum and scutellum, dorsal view. B. Head and pronotum, lateral view. C. Pygophore, terminal view. D. Pygophore, lateral view.

Structure. Vertex with feeble transverse and oblique striae anteriorly. Lateral sulci on posterior lobe of pronotum feebly transversely striae. Foveole on disc of scutellum with transverse carinulae.

Fossula spongiosa on anterior tibiae about one fourth as long as tibia.

Total length	13.50 mm.
Hemelytra	10.00 mm.
Greatest pronotal width	3.50 mm.

1 ♂ (type), Portuguese East Africa, Delagoa (Junod). Dist. coll. (B.M. 1911-383). Allied to *Maraenaspis* Karsch (*loc. cit.*) which it resembles in having carinate lateral margins of the anterior lobe of the pronotum, the length of which is subequal to that of posterior lobe, similar sulci on pronotum, carinulate inter-segmental areas of abdomen ventrally and incrassate femora.

It differs, however, in the shape and relative lengths of the segments of the rostrum and in the inter-segmental areas of the abdomen being very wide. Furthermore, the abdomen midventrally is somewhat flattened and has some of the segments longitudinally sulcate. The genitalia are of the *Maraenaspis* type.

***Microstemmella* gen. nov.**

Size small. Abundantly setose. Antennae with apparently 8 segments; basal segment shorter than head but extending beyond apex of head. Postocular broadly rounded and abruptly narrowed basally; eyes prominent, not so long as height of head. Ocelli moderately large, and on a low elevation; genae somewhat concave below antennal tubercles; postocular with an arcuate carina sub-basally laterally; genae produced above, the produced portion not concealing site of insertion of the antennae. Segments 1 and 2 of rostrum sub-equal in length, the latter somewhat enlarged medially. Pronotum trapeziform; anterior lobe carinate laterally, shorter than posterior lobe; both lobes with a wide, somewhat shallow and irregular median, longitudinal sulcus which does not extend to anterior margin of anterior lobe or to posterior margin of posterior lobe; transverse sulcus interrupted medially; anterior lateral angles of anterior lobe rounded, somewhat flattened with upper surface foveolate. Scutellum trapeziform, somewhat narrower towards apex with two moderately widely separated spines. Meso and metasternum fused. Segment 2 of abdomen flattened mid-ventrally; segments 3-6 medially longitudinally sulcate; segment 3 laterally compressed medially; inter-segmental areas very wide with transverse carinulae; abdomen ventro-laterally with a deep, irregular, longitudinal depression; spiracles small, elliptical, sub-marginal and situated on basal side of middle of segments. Apical segment of posterior tarsi longer than remaining segments together. Hemelytra extending beyond apex of abdomen; internal cell of membrane basally a little wider than external cell. *Fossula spongiosa* on anterior and median tibiae very short. Anterior and median femora unarmed, incrassate.

Type species: **Microstemmella nyasana** sp.n. (Fig. 10.)

Colour. Piceous. Head and body with a metallic bluish lustre which is most pronounced on the abdomen ventrally. Hemelytra fuscous. Tarsi light brown. Setae piceous.

Structure. Segment 2 of antennae about one and a half times as long as segment 1. Head smooth, except genae and ventral surface striate. Vertex with very narrow median, longitudinal sulcus widening at base of tylus; transverse sulcus strongly angulate medially; vertex anteriorly with irregular sulci. Ocellar interspace a little wider than an ocellus. Pronotum smooth; both lobes with irregular, transverse and oblique sulci; lateral carinae on

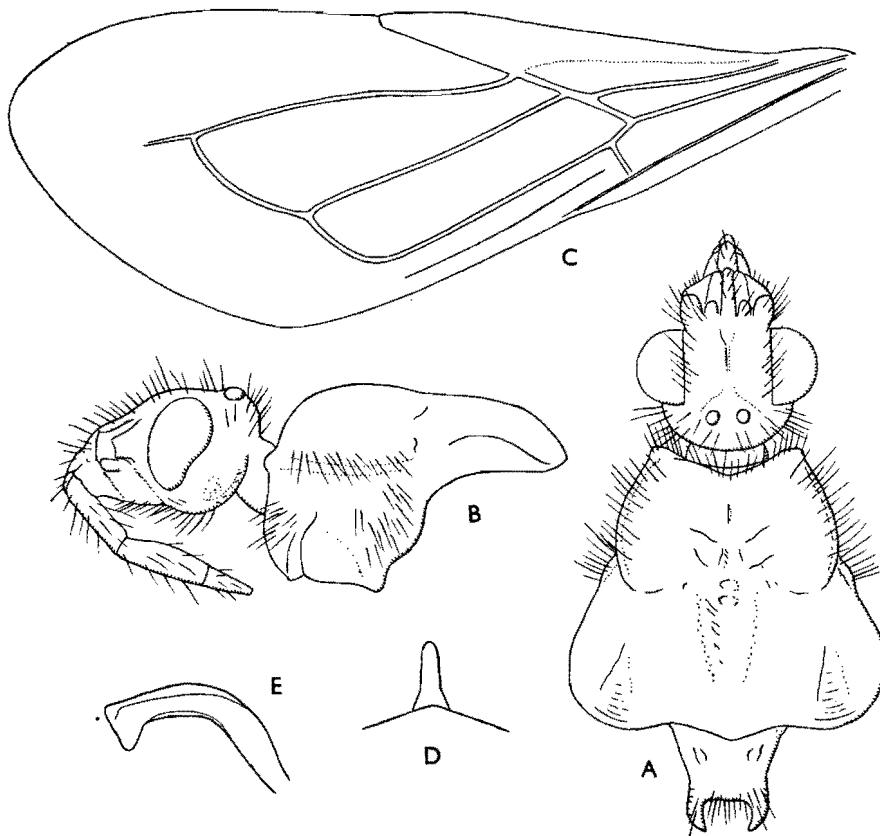


Fig. 10. *Microstemmella nyasana* gen. et sp.n. A. Head, pronotum and scutellum, dorsal view. B. Head and pronotum, lateral view. C. Hemelytron. D. Apical process of pygophore, terminal view. E. Harpago.

anterior lobe feeble. Scutellar spines sub-acute, curved inwards and downwards feebly. Abdomen ventrally punctate; segment 7 strongly rugose laterally.

2 ♂♂ (one of which the type), Nyasaland, Zomba, H. S. Stannus. (B.M. 1921-225.)

Total length	10.00 mm.
Hemelytra	7.00 mm.
Greatest pronotal width	2.50 mm.

Allied to *Microstemma* Signoret (1858), in Thompson Arch. ent, 2, p.313). Differs in having the basal segment of the rostrum sub-equal or a little longer than segment 2, antennae composed of more than six segments, prominent eyes, relatively narrower scutellum, transverse sulcus on posterior lobe of pronotum not carinule, very wide inter-segmental areas on abdomen ventrally, which is also deeply medially longitudinally sulcate ventrally, incrassate and unarmed femora, spiracles much closer to lateral margin, metasternum with three sulci and prosternum without lateral tubercles. This new genus also appears to have some characters in common with *Maraenaspis* Karsch (*loc. cit.*).

Microstemmidea gen. nov.

Size moderate. Basal segment of antennae shorter than head; all segments with long setae; number of segments unknown. Segments 1 and 2 of rostrum sub-equal in length; segment 2 somewhat swollen. Genae moderately expanded, the expansion not concealing site of insertion of the antennae; eyes moderately prominent, much shorter than height of head; vertex between eyes more than twice as wide as an eye, medially narrowly sulcate, the sulcus bifurcate anteriorly; tylus moderately elevated and rounded; ocelli moderately large, elevated; postocular laterally ventrally with a strong, arcuate carina; gular region transversely striate. Pronotum a little wider than long; anterior lobe with a carina laterally; anterior lobe medially posteriorly, posterior lobe anteriorly deeply and widely sulcate, the portion on posterior lobe foveolate; posterior lobe sulcate laterally, the sulci extending almost to anterior margin; transverse sulcus interrupted medially. Scutellum about as wide as long; apical spines short, curved, moderately widely separated. Hemelytra extending beyond apex of abdomen; internal cell of membrane basally more than twice as wide as external cell. Segment 2 of abdomen mid-ventrally sub-quadrata and feebly impressed; segments 3-6 laterally with depressions, and medially longitudinally sulcate; inter-segmental areas wide and carinulate; external apical angle of connexivum of segment 2 somewhat produced; meso and metasternum fused; mesosternum with three, metasternum with one, transversely striate longitudinal sulci. Anterior tibiae apically somewhat incrassate, feebly curved and with inner surface sulcate; *fossula spongiosa* on anterior and median tibiae short; anterior and median femora moderately incrassate, unarmed. Head and body smooth, shining; abdomen ventro-laterally punctate.

Type species: **Microstemmaidea caia** sp.n. (Fig. 11.)

Colour. Antennae and rostrum piceous. Head, except neck, anterior and posterior lobes of pronotum, except laterally, scutellum, brick red; neck posterior lobe of pronotum laterally, pleura, sterna, abdomen ventrally, piceous; abdomen with violaceous lustre. Anterior femora red suffused with piceous; anterior tibiae, median and posterior legs piceous. Hemelytra infumate.

Structure. Segment 2 of antennae about one-third longer than 1. Tylus vertex anteriorly and antennal tubercles transversely striate. Ocellar inter-space about three times as wide as an ocellus, but less wide than distance between an ocellus and an eye. Anterior lobe of pronotum sub-equal in length to posterior lobe.

Total length	12.00 mm.
Hemelytra	8.00 mm.
Greatest pronotal width	3.20 mm.

1 ♂ (type), Africa, Caia, Zambezi, 27.10.1911, H. Swale. (B.M. 1927-88.) Very closely allied to *Microstemmaella* gen. nov. The principal differences are that in *Microstemmaidea* the postocular is narrowly rounded, the eyes much shorter than height of head, the posterior lobe of the pronotum much wider than anterior lobe, the base of the external cell of the membrane one-third as wide as base of internal cell, segment 2 of the rostrum strongly incrassate, anterior and median tibiae with a moderately large *fossula spongiosa* and the head and body with sparse setae only.

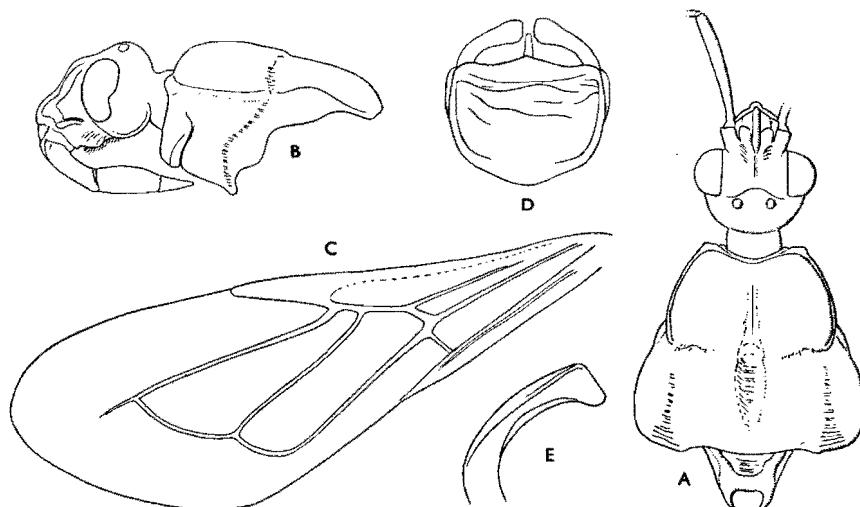


Fig. 11. *Microstemmaidea caia* get. et sp.n. A. Head, pronotum and scutellum, dorsal view. B. Head and pronotum, lateral view. C. Pygophore, terminal view. D. Hemelytron. E. Harpago.